

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or
Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and
Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars
per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two
Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867.

The Reasons for the Removal of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

THE communication sent by the President to the Senate, in which he states his reasons for removing Mr. Stanton from the post of Secretary of War, has been at last published in full. It is, in truth, a much weaker document than we had anticipated, from the carefully prepared synopsis which was furnished by the President. The object of the entire document is clearly not to explain the cause of the removal, but to injure Mr. Stanton. This is apparent in every feature of the report. Else why should a number of alleged inconsistencies in the Secretary's political record be pointed out at such length? Surely even Mr. Johnson does not mention such inconsistencies as a cause for expulsion from office! But if it should tend to injure the Secretary, its end would be accomplished. The attempt, however, is a signal failure. What Mr. Johnson states as the crowning act of wrong on the part of the Secretary, is more calculated to endear him to the people of the land than anything which he has done. There has been all along a fear that Mr. Stanton lacked delicacy in holding on to his office, and the great card which has been played against him by all his enemies in the land is that he maintained his position not from a sense of duty, but from a love of power. This is removed from him by the President himself. There can be no more powerful exculpation than Mr. Johnson himself furnishes. He says, speaking of Mr. Stanton's refusal to resign—

"This language is very significant. Mr. Stanton holds the position unwillingly. He is ready to leave when it is safe to leave, and as the danger which he apprehends from this removal will not exist when Congress is here, he is constrained to remain during the interim. He does not say that no one other than himself can at any time be found to take his place and perform his duties. On the contrary, he expresses a desire to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent with the high public considerations. He says, in effect, that while Congress is away he must remain, but that when Congress is here, he will resign. He is unwilling to leave the War Department in his hands, or in the hands of any one the President may appoint or designate to perform its duties, if he resigns, the President may appoint a Secretary of War that Mr. Stanton does not approve. Therefore, he will resign. But when Congress is in session the President cannot appoint a Secretary of War whom the Senate does not approve. Consequently when Congress meets Mr. Stanton is ready to resign."

Mr. Stanton ought to be eternally grateful to the President for these words. They remove from him the only slur which his enemies could cast upon his actions. They at once make all those who, like him, had "lost confidence in the President," approve of his action. We have the President's own word for it that the Secretary "held the position unwillingly;" that he "desired to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent" with duty; and that when "Congress met he was ready to resign." Here, then, we see a gentleman in the true light of a patriot. His feelings had been wounded; he was insulted; he desired to relieve himself of his unpleasant position; but he feared for his country, he felt that duty ought to be obeyed before desire, and he decided to remain. The whole loyal North was, at the time when Mr. Stanton so acted, filled with the same distrust of the same Executive, and they can appreciate Mr. Stanton's self-denial in seeking to serve them by sacrificing himself. This confession of the President makes it unnecessary for us to go over the ground as to whether Mr. Stanton acted with delicacy or not, as to whether he had cause or not for his action: the President's own words tell us he acted only from a sense of duty, and that he did so against his personal will. That is sufficient. Mr. Stanton is justified by his bitterest enemy from all blame.

The second charge, if it can merit such a name, is in regard to the Tenure of Office law. He says—

"Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. All spoke without doubt or reservation; but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law was the most elaborate and emphatic. After all this, I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of Aug. 12. I was not prepared to find him compelled by a new and indefinite sense of public duty under the Constitution, to assume the vindication of a law which, under the solemn obligations of public duty, imposed by the Constitution itself, he had advised me was a violation of that Constitution. I make great allowance for a change of opinion, but such a change as this hardly falls within the limits of the greatest indulgence. Where our opinions take the shape of advice and influence the action of others, the utmost stretch of charity will scarcely justify us in repudiating them when they come to be applied to ourselves."

The President seems to think that he has detected Mr. Stanton in an act of gross inconsistency. We pass by the fact that, were this true, the fact is not germane to the matter in question. But Mr. Johnson went out of his way to act as special pleader, and injure Mr. Stanton; for a communication such as he sent to the Senate was no place for quoting errors of judgment. We pass by all this, and deny that there is any inconsistency in Mr. Stanton's course. When the bill was proposed, he deemed it unconstitutional. It was not then a law, and his opinion was but his own individual opinion. He did what he could to convince the law-making power that his view was right. He failed. The Legislature decided that the law was constitutional. It passed the bill. Until the Supreme Court shall have reversed the law, it is the duty of all good citizens to act as though they thought it constitutional. Mr. Stanton could be the judge of its legality. It is a new

doctrine that each citizen is to decide for himself whether a legislative enactment is legal. It was the law of the land in August last, and when, in direct opposition to its provisions, Mr. Johnson sought to relieve Mr. Stanton, that officer, notwithstanding his previous opinion, was right and consistent in calling attention to its provisions and claiming the rights which it guaranteed. This is so simple a proposition that we are surprised that Mr. Johnson should have sought to charge the Secretary with inconsistency on that account.

The last ground for removal furnished by the President is in regard to the alleged suppression of a despatch relative to the New Orleans massacre. He says—

"By telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General of Louisiana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, I was advised that a body of delegates, claiming to be a constitutional convention, were about to assemble in New Orleans; that the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that it would be impossible to execute civil process without a riot, and this question was asked:—Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court? This question was asked at a time when the civil courts were in the full exercise of their authority, and the answer sent by telegram, on the same 28th of August, was this:—'The military will be expected to maintain and not interfere with the proceedings of the courts.'"

"On the same 28th of August the following telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton by Major-General Baird, then commanding the military of General Sheridan in command of the military at New Orleans:—

"Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it advisable, and propose to break up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the party that I could not permit them to permit such action without instruction to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegram."

This despatch the President says was not shown to him by Mr. Stanton for several weeks; and had it been the riot would have been prevented. Let us look at this statement. The President acknowledges the receipt of a telegram on the 27th, and one on the 28th, telling him of the Convention—telling him that the Grand Jury was about to indict the Convention; that civil process would lead to a riot; and wanting to know whether the military would interfere to prevent a riot by forbidding the execution of the civil process. This is acknowledged by Mr. Johnson. To this he replied, forbidding the military to interfere, except to aid the courts. This was done on the 28th. The same day the despatch from General Baird was sent. It went over exactly the same grounds, it stated the same facts, it prophesied the same results and asked for instruction. Mr. Stanton had already seen the President, and that officer had already given an answer to an exactly similar despatch. Why, then, hasten with this duplicate? The result would, in all human probability, have been the same. Mr. Stanton neglected to send it. In doing so he possibly erred, but it was not a crime; that being a neglect to supply two copies of the same thing. For this he is arraigned. Whether guilty or not the country has already decreed.

So much for the communication. It exonerates Mr. Stanton from all blame for want of delicacy. In fails to prove even an inconsistency against him, and attempts, without success, to trump up a mere neglect. The message will do Mr. Stanton much good. It is the best refutation to the many slanders heaped against him, and, instead of being an accusation, is in itself a defense.

Another Real Estate Transaction.

FOR several weeks past the air has been rife with rumors to the effect that negotiations were pending between the United States and Spain for the purchase by the former of the West Indian possessions of the latter. These rumors have at last assumed a tangible shape, and by the latest news from Havana we are given the terms of the bargain. It would appear that the Hon. John P. Hale, our Minister to the Court of Madrid, has been conducting the negotiations on the part of the United States, and his views of the value of real estate, and of the financial resources of this country, put Mr. Seward's peculiar notions in a very unfavorable light. Mr. Seward, in his dealings with foreign powers which have much land and little money, never rises above the paltry sum of seven millions and a half; but Mr. Hale proceeds on a truly magnificent scale, and the amount of hard cash—greenbacks are below par even in Spain—which he regards as a fair price for "the ever-faithful Isle" and its outposts is a round \$150,000,000. Of this amount \$50,000,000 is to be paid down, with the transfer of the property to the United States; \$50,000,000 is to be paid in a year from the first instalment; and the remaining \$50,000,000 at the end of six years.

In return for this money, which, if it ever finds its way into the coffers of the Spanish Court, will set the tottering dynasty of Isabella II fairly on its feet, we are to receive the fee-simple of Cuba and Porto Rico. The former of these islands, as is well known, is the largest of all the West India groups, and by reason of its size and fertility has received the title of "The Queen of the Antilles." The Bahama channel, by which it is separated from the Peninsula of Florida, is but one hundred and thirty miles in width at the narrowest part, so that it is readily accessible, and is, therefore, not open to the great objection of distance. It is limited by the 74th and 85th degrees of west longitude, and by 19 deg. 50 min. and 23 deg. 10 min. of north latitude. Its greatest length is about six hundred and fifty miles from east to west, and its average breadth fifty-five miles, while at one point, Cape de Cruz, it has a width of full 110 miles. This gives it a sea-coast of 2000 miles, exclusive of the numberless sinuosities which indent its borders, and an estimated area of 34,800 square miles, or more than the combined territory of the New England States, exclusive of Maine, and full one thousand square miles more than Indiana. In 1862 it had a population of 1,378,535, including that of the small islands and keys adjacent to and dependent upon it. At that time the white population was about 775,000, the remaining 600,000 being made up of negroes, of whom

about 230,000 were free and 370,000 slaves. Of the whites, about 100,000 were natives of Spain; 30,000 of the Canary Islands; 3000 of France; 1000 of England; and 3000 of North America and other countries—the remaining portion having been born upon the island. Porto Rico, the fourth of the Antilles in point of size, is 90 miles in length, from east to west, and 36 miles in width, giving it an area of about 2500 square miles. The location of the southwestern extremity of the island is in 17 deg. 56 min. of north latitude, and in 67 deg. 10 min. of west longitude. The population is estimated at 500,000, of which number but 100,000 are slaves.

That these two magnificent islands are worth every dollar of \$150,000,000 is unquestionable, and that Spain would cheerfully resign her sovereignty for that amount we have not the slightest doubt.

The possession of one hundred millions in cash, with the prospect of fifty millions after the lapse of six years, would be nothing less than a godsend to her embarrassed Bourbons, especially at the present day, when the whole kingdom is in a chronic state of revolution. Nor would there be any sacrifice of the national honor in thus parting with the brightest gems in her coronet, for this policy was inaugurated early in the present century, and has been continued until her present American possessions have been narrowed down, with the assistance of revolution, to these two islands.

But notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the Spanish Government, we entertain grave doubts of the truthfulness of the report of its willingness to part with Cuba and Porto Rico on the terms proposed. If the report prove true, however, the question of our compliance with it is a very momentous one. In the first place, there is no doubt of our inability to pay for this territory outright. Burdened with taxation as we are, it is out of the question to ask the American people to raise an extra \$100,000,000 within two years, direct taxation, and there would be an almost unqualified objection to raising the money by a loan, with a corresponding increase of the national debt. But Cuba alone is well worth the price demanded for both islands, and every consideration of national policy demands their acquisition on such favorable terms. How, then, shall we raise the money? The answer is very simple—let Cuba and Porto Rico pay for themselves; let them purchase their own freedom, and once free, let them be received into full connection with the great republic. As long ago as 1864, the revenues of Cuba amounted to about \$28,000,000 per annum, \$14,000,000 of which found its way to Spain, as a tribute for the unenviable privilege of being governed as badly as any island on the face of the earth. Let the United States place on the European market a short loan for \$100,000,000, with interest at six per cent., the revenues of Cuba being pledged as security for payment of both interest and principal. This would be eagerly taken up at par, if not at a premium, and the money would be in the Spanish Treasury at the stipulated time. Then let Spain resign her sovereignty over the island, and let it come under the protectorate of the United States, with a quasi independence, all its surplus revenue being paid into our national Treasury. Not one-half of the amount thus received by us would be required to meet the interest on the loan, and the remainder could be set aside as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. By the time that the last instalment of \$50,000,000 fell due, there would be more than enough accumulated to meet it, without resorting to another loan, and within twelve years from the present time, the whole amount required would be on hand, the bonds could be discharged, and Cuba and Porto Rico released from their anomalous condition by admission into the Union, on a perfect equality with the other States. By that time their populations would be completely Americanized, the Spanish language supplanted by the English, and the manifest destiny of the most important of the West India Islands fully realized, without an increase in our national burdens. This scheme may not be feasible, but it will do no harm to give it a careful consideration.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

A FEW YEARS AGO THE MANUFACTURING PERFORMERS OF EUROPE derived an immense revenue from this country. Now the entire annual amount of their toilet articles imported does not equal one month's consumption of Pasteur's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the most popular scent extant.—*Syracuse Journal.*

THE LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

R. STOCKERT MATTHEWS, OF BALTIMORE, WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT LECTURE, "THE FAR WEST" AND THE PACIFIC RAILROADS, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1867.

Tickets 50 cents, at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chestnut street, and at the Hall door on evening of lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock. 12 16 2p

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 10 o'clock P.M. and 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, Jan. 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P.M. 12 16 18p

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 10 o'clock P.M. and 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, Jan. 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P.M. 12 16 18p

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE VARIOUS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANIES:—You are requested to examine my new invention for clearing the snow from the tracks, now in operation of the THIRTEENTH and FIFTEENTH STREETS Road. You will see it clears the tracks thoroughly, and that there is no occasion for doubling your teams. For the right of use of such invention apply at the office of the THIRTEENTH and FIFTEENTH STREETS RAILWAY COMPANY. 12 16 18p

R. A. SMITH, Inventor.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SPECK & CO.'S AND Haines Bros' PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c., to suit the times.

12 16 18p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION BAPTIST FAIR,

AT CONCERT HALL,

Will Continue Open Until

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20. [12 16 18p]

A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be held in the Lecture Room of the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN STREET, BELOW THIRD, Rev. A. CULVER, Pastor,

commencing on TUESDAY, December 17, and continuing for ONE WEEK. Proceeds to be devoted to necessary repairs and alterations to the Church building and the payment of outstanding liabilities. [12 16 17p]

LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE

SALE OF USEFUL FANCY ARTICLES, in aid of the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in the New Church Building, No. 10 N. 11th and GREEN STS., commencing on MONDAY, December 16, at 5 o'clock P.M., and continuing during the week. Tickets of Admission—Single, 10 cents; Single, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents; to be had at the door. [12 16 18p]

THE GREAT REMEDY.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, RHEUMATISM, Sore Throat, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

SWAYNE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, RHEUMATISM, Sore Throat, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 30 North Sixth Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. [12 16 18p]

J. E. GOULD

OFFERS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

HAINES BROS' PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. [12 16 24p]

NOW READY.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER.

1. DALLAS GALBRAITH. An American Novel.

2. A WELCOME TO GARIBOLDI.

3. THE FORGET-ME-NOT. A Christmas Story.

4. EDUCATION IN A REPUBLIC.

5. RAYS FROM THE HONKY-TONK.

6. THE HISTORIC MAN.

7. THE ABBE BRASSEUR AND HIS DISCOVERIES.

8. TIARA AND CURRENCY.

9. THE COOK IN HISTORY.

10. MY DESTINY.

11. AN ASCENDING CITY.

12. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.

13. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

TERMS OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Yearly Subscription—For Twelve Dollars.

Single Numbers—Thirty-five cents.

CLUB RATES.—Two Copies for Seven Dollars: Five Copies for Sixteen Dollars: Ten Copies for Thirty Dollars: and each additional copy, Three Dollars. For every Club of Twenty Subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or Twenty-one Copies for Sixty Dollars.

Specimen Numbers sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents.

Subscribers will please be careful to give their Post Office address.

J. E. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. [12 16 18p]

FOR THE INFORMATION OF

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city.

W. H. PAINTER & CO.,

NO. 30 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

1000 taking in exchange U. S. 5's of 1861,

1000 do. do. 5-20's of 1862,

1000 do. do. 5-20's of 1864,

1000 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '68, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '69, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '70, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '71, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '72, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '73, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '74, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '75, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '76, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '77, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '78, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '79, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '80, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '81, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '82, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '83, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '84, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '85, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '86, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '87, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '88, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '89, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '90, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '91, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '92, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '93, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '94, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '95, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '96, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '97, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '98, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '99, do.

1000 do. do. 5-20's of '00, do.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers & Jewelers,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE.

Having greatly increased our Stock for the approaching Holidays, the attention of purchasers is invited to our elegant assortment of DIAMONDS, Ladies' and Gents' WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, of our own importation; Etruscan, Coral, Garnet, and Enamelled Jewelry of the latest style; Ladies' and Gents' Chains, etc., etc., together with a large assortment of solid Silver and Plated Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents, all of which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [12 16 18p]

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN INVOICE OF

French Mantel Clocks,

Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

CALL ATTENTION

TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

STERLING

STANDARD SILVER-WARE.

ALSO,

GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY

OR

BRIDAL GIFTS.

KUPFERBERG'S

Sparkling Moselle and Hock Wines.

Sparkling Moselle, Echarberger, Imperial, Johannisberg, Pearl of the Rhine, ALBO, Hock, Johannisberger, Steinberger, Hockheimer, Leinfelden, Rudesheimer, Niersteiner.

We would recommend these Wines to the favorable notice of the public as delicious and pure. For sale in large or small quantities at the lowest cash prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

N. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.

10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

IN LOTS OF FROM \$1000 TO \$10,000.

\$50,000

Of the Capital Stock of a Company for Manufacturing ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY AND LARGE CONSUMPTION.